

Appendix B

Population and Economic Conditions of DNRC Land Office Regions

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Introduction

This section presents summaries of the economic conditions in each of the DNRC Land Office Regions. Both long-term and short-term economic conditions are measured using several indicators. The Regional Economic Information System of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis provided most of the data reported in the following sections. Data tables are provided for each DNRC Land Office Region with a state total shown in Table 1.

Economic Indicators.

Economic conditions in the land office regions were measured using three indicators; population, per capita income, and nonfarm labor income. These variables reflect different aspects of the local economy and together provide a comprehensive overview of general conditions.

Population measures the total number of persons in the area, which underlie the demand for housing, consumer goods, and other items.

Per capita income is equal to total personal income divided by population. It measures average income per person. Per capita income is an indicator of economic well-being. The greater per capita income the more goods and services the average resident can buy. Per capita income does not incorporate non-monetary incomes some Montanans claim to receive. Per capita income is reported in constant dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

Nonfarm labor income is a proxy for Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is not estimated for counties or other local areas. Changes in nonfarm labor income measure the changes in GDP. Agriculture is excluded because its volatility masks trends elsewhere in the economy. The analysis does not ignore farms and ranches; they will be explicitly discussed in the DNRC Land Office regions where they are important, and agriculture is included as one of the basic industries. Nonfarm labor income is reported in constant dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation

DNRC Land Office Regions.

DNRC Land Office Regions are not true regional economies, but are multi-county areas created for administrative purposes. This means that certain relationships or factors that are thought important in specific local economies may not be well represented in multi-county data. For example, part-time residents are thought to be an important driver of economic conditions in certain areas of Flathead County and State Government is a major component of the economic base in the Helena area. (Swanson, Polzin) These factors, although significant for specific communities or counties, are relatively unimportant in multi-county DNRC Land Office Regions and will not be discussed in this section..

Basic Industries

Basic industry labor incomes are presented for each DNRC Land Office to characterize the region (e.g. agricultural or wood products orientation) and to explain the important trends in the economic indicators. Basic industries are those activities that primarily sell their products outside the area or are otherwise dependent on events outside the area. Basic industries inject new dollars into the economy that create additional income as they are spent and re-spent locally. Changes (either growth or decline) in the basic industries lead to further changes in the rest of the economy.

Labor income is presented for seven basic industries that are significant statewide. Agriculture is represented by two industries: agriculture and agricultural services and forestry. The first is the labor income earned directly by farmers and ranchers while the second represents activities closely tied to agriculture. The changing character of Montana agriculture away from production and toward associated activities is reflected in declines in agricultural labor income and growth in agricultural services. In western Montana, the increases in agricultural services and forestry were mostly due to growth the forestry category.

Mining consists of three components: coal mining; oil and gas extraction; and mineral and non-mineral extraction. Transportation includes railroads and trucking.

Manufacturing varies significantly from one part of Montana to another. In Western Montana, wood and paper products is the largest component. In Eastern and Central Montana, manufacturing includes the oil refineries in the Billings area, the high tech companies around Bozeman, and a variety of small manufacturers.

Nonresident travel is the tourism industry. These figures include persons visiting Montana for both business and pleasure, and include portions of several tourist-related industries. The estimates presented here were based on total nonresident spending provided by the Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research.

Federal Government labor income includes persons working for various agencies such as the USDA Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Post Office. The land managers and other professionals earn relatively high salaries and make the federal government a relatively large component of the economic base as measured by labor. But, the trends in this sector are relative stable, and the federal government may service to buffer the volatility in other basic industries.

The Northeast Land Office

Description.

The Northeast Land Office is located in Lewistown. The persons in this office administer trust land in fifteen northeastern counties. The other major communities in the region are Havre, Glasgow, and Plentywood.

The total 2000 population in this region was 79,706 persons, representing approximately 8.8 percent of the state total. Nonfarm labor income during 2000 was \$781 million (2000 dollars), about 6.0 percent of the total for Montana. If agricultural labor income (three year average) is added, the total rises to about \$1.5 billion (2000 dollars), or 11.4 percent of the corresponding state total. The average per capita income in this region was \$20,365 (2000 dollars) in 2000, about 9.6 percent below the statewide figure and the lowest of the six regions.

Long-Term Trends.

Population. The Northeast Region experienced overall population declines during the last thirty years. The number of persons dropped from 90,855 in 1970 to 79,706 in 2000. The fastest decline was in the 1980s, when population decreased at an average of 0.8 percent per year. The rate of decline moderated in between 1990 and 2000, when the decrease averaged 0.4 percent per year. Overall, the Northeast Region ranked fifth out of the six regions in terms of population growth. Conversely, it ranked second (behind the Southeast Region) in terms of population decline.

Per-capita Income. Per-capita income rose from \$15,707 (2000 dollars) in 1970 to \$20,365 (2000 dollars) in 2000. However, this growth was less than the statewide average and this region's figure dropped from 106.6 percent of Montana's per-capita income in 1970 to 90.4 percent in 2000. Most of this relative decline occurred between 1970 and 1980. During the 1980s and 1990s, the Northeast Region's per-capita income stabilized at roughly 90 percent of the statewide average.

Nonfarm Labor Income. This measure of overall economic performance grew an average of 2.9 percent per year in the 1970s, declined an average of 1.4 percent per year in the 1980s, and then resumed its growth at a 0.6 percent average annual rate in the 1990s. During the 1980s, this region was the fifth of the six regions in terms of nonfarm labor income growth, and it was the slowest growing region in the 1990s.

Short-Run Trends.

The economic indicators gave mixed messages in terms of this region's short term economic performance. The population continued to decline at an accelerated rate in the last half of the 1990s while nonfarm labor income growth accelerated between 1995 and

2000. Per-capita income growth accelerated slightly between 1995 and 2000, but this was less than statewide and per capita income dropped to 90.4 percent of Montana's.

Basic Industries.

Agriculture is, by far, the dominant basic industry in this region, and its volatility and generally downward trend are clearly present in the data. Agricultural labor income dropped from \$395 thousand (2000 dollars) in 1970 to \$72 thousand (2000 dollars) in 1980. It also varied from roughly \$200 thousand (2000 dollars) in 1990 to \$138 thousand (2000 dollars) in 2000. The figures for agriculture reported in Table 2 are three-year averages, and the volatility would have been even greater if the raw numbers were reported.

The mainline of the (now) BNSF railroad runs through this region, and represents most of the transportation category. Upgrading of the Hi-line during the late 1970s and early 1980s accounted for the peak in this category. Manufacturing is small in this region, and no one industry dominates.

Oil and gas related activities account for the largest share of mining. There was a boom these activities that began in the mid 1970s, peaked in the 1980s, and then declined thereafter. A large metal mine (gold) opened in the mid 1980s and closed about ten years later, exacerbating the decrease in oil and gas exploration.

The Central Land Office

Description.

The Central Land Office is located in Helena. There are fourteen counties in this region, which ranges from Wyoming to the Canadian border along the eastern front of the Rocky Mountains. The other major cities in this region are Great Falls and Bozeman. Conrad, Shelby, and Dillon are smaller cities in the region.

This is the largest DNRC Land Office Region in terms of population and overall economic activity. The 2000 population in this region was 285,863 persons, representing approximately 31.7 percent of the state total. Nonfarm labor income during 2000 was \$4.4 billion (2000 dollars), about 33.4 percent of the state total. Per capita income in this region averaged \$23,351 (2000 dollars) in 2000, about 3.7 percent above the figure for Montana.

Long-Term Trends.

Population. The Central Region experienced overall population growth between 1970 and 2000. The number of persons increased from 214,890 in 1970 to 238,074 in 1980, an average increase of 1.0 percent per year. The growth rate decelerated to 0.5 percent per year during the 1980s, and then accelerated to 1.3 percent per year in the 1990s. Overall,

the Central Region's population growth rates in the 1980s and 1990s were roughly equal to the statewide average.

Per-capita Income. Per-capita income rose from \$15,468 (2000 dollars) in 1970 to \$23,351 (2000 dollars) in 2000. This growth was approximately equal to the statewide average and this region's per capita income remained three to five percent above the corresponding figure for Montana.

Nonfarm Labor Income. The overall economy of the Central Region grew an average of 3.4 percent per year in the 1970s, decelerated to 0.1 percent per year in the 1980s, and then accelerated to 3.4 percent average annual rate in the 1990s. Nonfarm labor income growth in this region was above the statewide figure most of the entire 1970 to 1990 period. It ranked second out of the six regions in the both the 1980s and the 1990s. The Central Region was only one of two regions to post an increase in the 1980s.

Short-Run Trends.

The economic indicators show overall growth in the last half of the 1990s. The population and nonfarm labor income growth rates between 1995 and 2000 were slightly less than those experienced between 1990 and 1995. Per capita income growth accelerated slightly during the last half of the decade, but this was about equal to the state figure and this region remained about four percent above the Montana average. The Central Land Office region ranked "in the middle of the pack" in terms of short-run economic performance, fourth out of six in terms of both population and nonfarm labor income growth.

Basic Industries.

Nonresident travel is one of the two largest (along with manufacturing) basic industries in this region in 2000. Included in this industry are the resort areas (such as Big Sky) and Yellowstone National Park gateway businesses in Gallatin County, as well as the convention and lodging facilities in the major cities of Helena and Great Falls. Overall, the nonresident travel industry in this region almost tripled between 1970 and 2000, despite a decade of stability on the 1980s.

This region's manufacturing industry is diverse, with no single sector dominating. The important components include wood products, food products (such as the pasta plant in Great Falls), and primary metals (including the recently closed refinery in East Helena). Much of the growth in manufacturing in the 1990s was due to the development of the "high tech" sector in the Bozeman area.

Mining experienced overall growth during the 1970 to 2000 period, but with considerable volatility. This growth in this industry was due to expansions (and contractions) in metal mining, oil and gas exploration, and nonmetallic mining. The boom and bust oil and gas exploration caused the peak in the early 1980s and the trough in 1990. Metal mining increased as new facilities were opened in the 1980s and early 1990s, with closures and

cutbacks at these facilities causing declines in the late 1990s. Metal mines include facilities such as the Golden Sunlight Mine in Jefferson County and the gold mine at Jardine in Park County. Examples of nonmetallic mining include the talc mines in Beaverhead County.

Agriculture was the largest basic industry as measured by labor income in 1970. Agricultural labor income decreased by almost two-thirds between 1970 and 2000. This probably overstates the actual decline in this industry because of the volatility in this industry.

The Southwest Land Office

Description.

The Southwest Land Office is located in Missoula. The persons in this office administer trust land in eight western Montana counties. The other major communities in the region are Butte and Anaconda.

The total 2000 population in this region was 190,162 persons, representing approximately 21.1 percent of the state total. Nonfarm labor income during 2000 was \$2.8 billion (2000 dollars), about 21.6 percent of the total for Montana. Per capita income in this region was \$22,109 (2000 dollars) in 2000, about 1.8 percent below the statewide figure.

Long-Term Trends.

Population. The Southwest Region experienced overall population growth between 1970 and 2000. The number of persons increased from 143,204 in 1970 to 162,511 in 1980, an average increase of 1.3 percent per year. Population declined slightly during the 1980s, decreasing at average rate of 0.1 percent per year. The trend reversed in the 1990s and the number of residents rose from 160,893 in 1990 to 190,162 in 2000, an annual average growth rate of 1.7 percent. The Southwest Region's population growth rates in the 1980s and 1990s were equal to or above the respective statewide averages; they were tied for third in the 1980s and second during the 1990s.

Per-capita Income. Per-capita income rose from \$13,529 (2000 dollars) in 1970 to \$22,109 (2000 dollars) in 2000. This growth was above the statewide average in the 1970s, but roughly equal to the Montana figure thereafter. Consequently, this region's per capita income rose from 91.8 percent to 95.8 percent of the state figure between 1970 and 1980, and remained in the 95.8 to 98.2 percent range for the next twenty years.

Nonfarm Labor Income. The overall economy of the Southwestern Region grew an average of 3.2 percent per year in the 1970s, declined an average of 0.2 percent per year in the 1980s, and then resumed its growth at a 3.7 percent average annual rate in the 1990s. Nonfarm labor income growth in this region was above the statewide figure for

most of the 1970-2000 period. It ranked third out of the six regions in the 1980s and was the fastest growing region in the 1990s.

Short-Run Trends.

The last half of the 1990s saw overall growth of the economic indicators, but some performed better than others. Population growth decelerated sharply. Between 1995 and 2000, the number of residents in the Southwest Region increased only 1.0 percent per year. Per capita income growth accelerated slightly during the last half of the decade, and per capita income increased a bit to 98.2 percent of the statewide average. Nonfarm labor income grew at about the same rate throughout the decade, with the 1995-2000 figure being 3.6 percent per year. The Southwestern Region was above average in terms of economic growth between 1995 and 2000, population growth was second out of six regions and nonfarm labor income growth was first.

Basic Industries.

Manufacturing is the largest basic industry in the Southwestern Region, with wood and paper products accounting for about two-thirds of the total in 2000. Wood products grew during the 1970s due to the overall strong U.S. market and increasing labor intensity of production; the 1980s saw decreases resulting from U.S. economic conditions, introduction of labor saving technologies, and the shift to smaller trees; and the 1990 decreases can all directly or indirectly be attributed to a decreased timber supply from federal land. Despite the overall decline in wood and paper products during the 1980s and 1990s, there were increases in certain components and/or areas, such as log home manufacturing in Ravalli County. Also contributing to the sizable decline in manufacturing between 1980 and 1990 was the shutdown of the Anaconda Company copper refinery in Deer Lodge County. There are also numerous small manufacturing companies in the Missoula area.

Transportation consists mostly of railroads and trucking. The declines in the 1980s were due to the demise of the Milwaukee Road and consolidations and reorganizations along the old NP Lowline (now Montana Rail Link), running through Missoula and Butte. A number of long distance trucking firms are located in Missoula, perhaps, because of the proximity to I-90, a major east-west Interstate. These firms grew rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s.

Silver Bow County is part of the Southwestern Region. The decline in mining shown in Table 4 portrays the protracted and painful demise of the Anaconda Company and successor operators of underground and surface operations in the Butte area.

The Eastern Land Office

Description.

The Eastern Land Office is located in Miles City. This land office administers trust land in nine counties in eastern and southeastern Montana. The other major communities in the region are Sidney and Glendive

Although large is physical area, the Eastern Land Office economy is the smallest of the six DNRC land office regions. There were 47,995 persons living in the Eastern Land Office region in 2000, representing approximately 5.3 percent of the state total. Nonfarm labor income during 2000 was \$614 Million (2000 dollars), about 4.7 percent of the total for Montana. Although farms and ranches are important to this region, the addition of agricultural labor does not significantly change the relative importance of the economy within the state. The average per capita income in this region was \$20,951 (2000 dollars) in 2000, about 93.0 percent of the statewide figure.

Long-Term Trends.

Population. The Eastern Region lost population between 1970 and 2000. An energy boom (see below) led to a short-term population increase from 51,302 in 1970 to 58,877 in 1980, an average growth of 1.0 percent per year. The trend then turned downward and the number of persons dropped to 51,400 in 1990 and then to 47,995 in 2000, representing average annual declines of 1.3 percent during the 1980s and 0.7 percent in the 1990s. Overall, the Eastern Region's rates of population decline in the 1980s and 1990s were the greatest among the land office regions.

Per-capita Income. Per-capita income rose from \$14,467(2000 dollars) in 1970 to \$20,951 (2000 dollars) in 2000. The growth after 1980 was less than the statewide average and this region's per capita income decreased about 10 percentage points relative to the Montana average by 2000.

Nonfarm Labor Income. The overall economy of the Eastern Region grew an average of 6.4 percent per year in the 1970s, due to the energy boom. Nonfarm labor income declined 3.2 percent per year in the 1980s and grew 0.8 percent per year in the 1990s. With the exception of the 1970s, nonfarm labor income growth in this region was much less than the statewide figure, and it ranked last of the six regions in the both the 1980s and the 1990s.

Short-Run Trends.

There were mixed signals in the economic trends during the last half of the 1990s. The population decline accelerated to 1.1 percent per year between 1995 and 2000. Per capita income growth accelerated slightly, and per capita income increased a bit to 93.0 percent of the statewide average. Nonfarm labor income growth decelerated to 0.5 percent per year during the 1995 to 2000 period. Population and nonfarm labor income growth in the Eastern Region were well below their respective statewide averages between 1995 and 2000, and both ranked last among the six regions.

Basic Industries.

Coal mining and oil and gas exploration are the two major energy industries in the region, and both are classified in mining. The coal boom occurred first, in the mid to late 1970s, followed by an oil and gas boom, from the late 1970s to mid 1980s. Mining labor income increased more than four-fold between 1970 and 1980s, and then roughly halved from 1980 to 1990 due mostly to the bust in oil and gas related activities. Mining labor income remained roughly constant during the 1990s, but oil and gas exploration (which by now constituted the largest component of mining) underwent considerable technological change.

Agriculture labor income has experienced a long-term decline. Labor income earned on farms and ranches decreased by roughly two-thirds between 1970 and 1980. There was a slight increase between 1980 and 1990, but it dropped by another one-third between 1990 and 2000.

Transportation consists mostly of railroads. Labor income increased from 1970 to 1980, due mostly to reorganizations along the “Low-line.” Railroad labor income declined sharply during the 1980s and rebounded again between 1990 and 2000. The growth in the 1990 may have been associated with facility upgrading and other aspects of increased coal hauling.

The Southern Land Office

The Southern Land Office is located in Billings. This district contains seven counties in south central Montana. The other communities in the region are Red Lodge and Hardin.

The 2000 population in this region was 168,992 persons, representing approximately 18.7 percent of the state total. Nonfarm labor income during 2000 was \$2.8 billion (2000 dollars), about 21.5 percent of the total for Montana. The average per capita income in this region was \$24,405 (2000 dollars) in 2000, about 8.4 percent above the statewide figure.

Long-Term Trends.

Population. The Southern Region experienced overall population growth between 1970 and 2000. The number of persons increased from 117,436 in 1970 to 142,056 in 1980, an average increase of 1.9 percent per year. The growth rate decelerated to 0.4 percent per year during the 1980s, and then accelerated to 1.4 percent per year in the 1990s. Overall, the Southern Region’s population growth rates throughout the 1970 to 2000 period were above the statewide average.

Per-capita Income. Per-capita income rose from \$15,344(2000 dollars) in 1970 to \$24,405 (2000 dollars) in 2000. This growth was above the statewide average in the 1970s and 1990s and this region’s per capita income remained six to eleven percent above the corresponding figure for Montana. The Southern Region had the highest per capita income among the six regions in 1990 and 2000.

Nonfarm Labor Income. The Central Region's economy grew an average of 5.5 percent per year in the 1970s, declined 0.4 percent per year in the 1980s, and then resumed its growth at an 3.3 percent average annual rate in the 1990s. Nonfarm labor income growth in this region was slightly above the statewide figure most of the entire 1970 to 1990 period. It ranked fourth out of the six regions in the 1980s and third in the 1990s.

Short-Run Trends.

The last half of the 1990s saw overall growth of the economic indicators, but some performed better than others. Population growth decelerated sharply. Between 1995 and 2000, the number of residents in the Southern Region increased only 0.8 percent per year. Per capita income growth accelerated slightly during the last half of the decade, and per capita income increased a bit to 8.4 percent above the statewide average. Nonfarm labor income grew at the same rate throughout the decade at 3.3 percent per year. The Southern Region was slightly above average in terms of economic growth between 1995 and 2000, population and nonfarm labor income growth were both third out of six regions.

Basic Industries.

Metal mining, coal mining, and oil and gas extraction are all significant components of mining in the Southern Region. Coal mining increased dramatically the mid 1970, and remained at roughly the same level during the 1980s and 1990s. Oil and gas exploration also began to increase in the 1970s, it reached a peak in the mid 1980s and subsequently declined, and then rebounded in the mid and late 1990s. A platinum-palladium mine in Stillwater County accounted for most of the growth in metal mining. It opened in the late 1980s and then underwent a number of expansions in the late 1990s.

Manufacturing includes a wide variety of industries and is mostly centered in Yellowstone County. The largest single component of manufacturing is oil refining (about 36 percent of the total in 2000), and this industry experienced significant growth the late 1990s as the Billings refineries were modified and refitted. Other major components include food products (about 13 percent), printing and publishing (about 11 percent), and fabricated metal (about seven percent).

Agriculture labor income has experienced a long-term decline. Labor income earned on farms and ranches decreased by roughly three-fourths between 1970 and 1980. There was a recovery between 1980 and 1990, but it dropped by another one-half from 1990 to 2000.

The Northwestern Land Office

Description. The Northwestern Land Office is located in Kalispell. There are four counties in this region located in the far northwestern portion of Montana. The other major cities in this region are Libby, Columbia Falls, and Polson.

The total 2000 population in this region was 130,439 persons, representing approximately 14.4 percent of the state total. Nonfarm labor income during 2000 was \$1.7 billion (2000 dollars), about 12.8 percent of the total for Montana. The average per capita income in this region was \$20,732 (2000 dollars) in 2000, about 92.1 percent of the statewide figure and the second lowest of the six regions.

Long-Term Trends.

Population. The Northwest Region experienced strong population growth throughout the 1970-2000 period. The number of persons increased from 79,485 in 1970 to 97,653 in 1980, an average increase of 2.1 percent per year. Population growth decelerated slightly during the 1980s, growing at an average rate of 0.9 percent per year. Population growth accelerated again in the 1990s and the number of residents rose from 106,772 in 1990s to 130,439 in 2000, an annual average growth rate of 1.7 percent. The Northwest Region consistently ranked first in terms of population growth throughout the 1970 to 2000 period.

Per-capita Income. Per-capita income rose from \$13,100 (2000 dollars) in 1970 to \$20,732 (2000 dollars) in 2000. This growth was about equal to the statewide averages during the 1970-2000 period. Consequently, this region's per capita income remained below the Montana average, ranging from six to eleven percent below the statewide figure. The Northwest Region's per capita income consistently ranked lowest or next to lowest (fifth or sixth) among the DNRC regions.

Nonfarm Labor Income. The overall economy of the Northwestern Region grew an average of 3.4 percent per year in the 1970s, decelerated to 1.2 percent per year in the 1980s, and accelerated to a 3.3 percent average annual growth rate in the 1990s. Nonfarm labor income growth in this region was roughly equal to or greater than the statewide figures for during the 1980s and 1990s. It ranked first in the 1980s, and was one of only two regions to post a positive figure, and fourth in the 1990s.

Short-Run Trends.

The last half of the 1990s saw overall growth in the economic indicators, but some performed better than others. Population growth decelerated sharply. Between 1995 and 2000, the number of residents in the Northwest Region increased only 1.2 percent per year. Per capita income growth accelerated slightly during the last half of the decade, and per capita income inched upward to 92.1 percent of the average for Montana. Nonfarm labor income accelerated ever so slightly, with the 1995-2000 figure being 3.4 percent per year. The Northwest Region was above average in terms of economic growth between 1995 and 2000, population growth ranked first and nonfarm labor income ranked second among the six regions.

Basic Industries.

Manufacturing is the dominant basic industry in the Northwest Region. The wood products industry is the most important component, accounting for approximately 53 percent of the total in 2000. Among the other significant sectors are “high tech” (Semitoool) and primary metals refining (Columbia Falls Aluminum Company). The approximate stability of manufacturing during the 1990s is the next result of different trends in the components. The wood products industry reached at peak about 1994 and has declined since then. Primary metal was roughly stable or declining during the 1990s. “High Tech” grew rapidly during the latter portion of the decade.

Transportation consists mostly of railroads and trucking. The mainline of the BNSF railroad goes through the Northwest Region, and the company maintains a major facility at Whitefish. Railroad labor income has remained roughly stable through out the 1990s. The growth in transportation has been mostly in trucking. Some of this increase may be do to the reclassification of log truck from the wood products industry to transportation.

Nonresident travel is one of the three largest basic industries in this region. Flathead County serves as the major gateway to Glacier National Park. Overall, the nonresident travel industry in the Northwest Region more than tripled between 1970 and 2000, despite a fifteen percent decline in the 1980s.

References.

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Swanson, Larry D., “The Flathead’s Changing Economy,” Prepared for the National Parks Conservation Association, October 2002.
http://www.npca.org/across_the_nation/npca_in_the_field/northern_rockies/gateway/swanson.pdf

Table 5
Selected
Economic
Indicators
Eastern
Land
Office

							Annual Percent Change		
	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	1970-80	1980-90	1990-00	1995-00
Population	51,302	58,877	51,400	50,817	47,995	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-1.1
Per Capita Income (2000\$)	14,467	19,155	18,465	18,848	20,951	2.8	-0.4	1.3	2.1
Percent of MT	98.2	103.9	93.7	92.5	93.0				
Nonfarm Labor Income (Thous. of 2000\$)	423,264	787,202	568,752	600,116	613,974	6.4	-3.2	0.8	0.5
Basic Industry Labor Income									
Agriculture	142,576	46,893	56,115	33,150	36,235	-10.5	1.8	-4.3	1.8
Ag. Serv. And Forestry	5,996	4,022	6,938	7,445	7,725	-3.9	5.6	1.1	0.7
Mining	28,931	132,609	59,569	57,552	56,167	16.4	-7.7	-0.6	-0.5
Manufacturing	17,504	17,129	16,133	19,901	18,018	-0.2	-0.6	1.1	-2.0
Transportation	42,878	68,522	41,760	45,117	49,353	4.8	-4.8	1.7	1.8
Nonresident Travel	10,708	18,009	7,915	11,896	9,829	5.3	-7.9	2.2	-3.7
Federal Gov't	26,841	41,732	43,695	44,612	40,832	4.5	0.5	-0.7	-1.8

Sources: U.S.Bureau of Economic
Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System. Institute for
Tourism and Recreation Research, The
University of Montana-Missoula.

14736.58 18433.21 19715.75 20386 22517.55

Table 7
Selected
Economic
Indicators
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t Land
Office

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	1970-80	1980-90	Annual Percent Change 1990-00	1995-00
Population	79,485	97,653	106,772	123,080	130,439	2.1	0.9	2.0	1.2
Per Capita Income (2000\$)	13,100	16,795	18,554	18,763	20,732	2.5	1.0	1.1	2.0
Percent of MT	88.9	91.1	94.1	92.0	92.1				
Nonfarm Labor Income (thous. of 2000\$)	765,602	1,068,923	1,204,892	1,412,535	1,672,155	3.4	1.2	3.3	3.4
Basic Industry Labor Income									
Agriculture	34,318	17,881	14,848	4,217	4,064	-6.3	-1.8	-12.2	-0.7
Ag. Serv. And Forestry	6,476	7,230	13,165	13,158	20,036	1.1	6.2	4.3	8.8
Mining	12,992	16,038	28,986	7,891	8,503	2.1	6.1	-11.5	1.5
Manufacturing	196,520	268,720	255,288	229,490	250,455	3.2	-0.5	-0.2	1.8
Transportation	42,955	58,056	56,202	53,383	59,689	3.1	-0.3	0.6	2.3
Nonresident Travel	16,851	40,589	34,149	40,964	61,509	9.2	-1.7	6.1	8.5
Federal Gov't	55,248	89,554	91,231	95,293	104,525	4.9	0.2	1.4	1.9

Sources: U.S.Bureau of Economic
Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System. Institute for
Tourism and Recreation Research, The
University of Montana-Missoula.

Table 1
Selected
Economic
Indicators
Montana

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	1970-80	Annual Percent Change 1980-90	1990-00	1995-00
Population	697,172	788,752	800,204	876,553	903,157	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.6
Per Capita Income (2000\$)	14,737	18,433	19,716	20,386	22,518	2.3	0.7	1.3	2.0
Nonfarm Labor Income (thous. of 2000\$)	6,751,252	9,920,093	9,620,853	11,230,117	13,052,804	3.9	-0.3	3.1	3.1
Basic Industry Labor Income									
Agriculture	1,093,173	288,781	553,007	361,607	320,429	-12.5	6.7	-5.3	-2.4
Ag. Serv. And Forestry	44,622	46,381	90,078	92,500	133,659	0.4	6.9	4.0	7.6
Mining	259,463	508,123	317,262	320,906	297,229	7.0	-4.6	-0.7	-1.5
Manufacturing	731,346	918,617	737,066	739,745	816,142	2.3	-2.2	1.0	2.0
Transportation	373,362	523,357	375,790	383,544	414,440	3.4	-3.3	1.0	1.6
Nonresident Travel	167,699	302,822	236,341	334,539	365,700	6.1	-2.4	4.5	1.8
Federal Gov't	704,455	858,034	934,191	963,430	1,047,387	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.7

Sources: U.S.Bureau of Economic
Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System. Institute for
Tourism and Recreation Research, The
University of Montana-Missoula.

Table 4
Selected
Economic
Indicators
Southwest
Land
Office

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	1970-80	Annual Percent Change 1980-90	1990-00	1995-00
Population	143,204	162,511	160,893	180,759	190,162	1.3	-0.1	1.7	1.0
Per Capita Income (2000\$)	13,529	17,655	19,152	19,960	22,109	2.7	0.8	1.4	2.1
Percent of MT	91.8	95.8	97.1	97.9	98.2				
Nonfarm Labor Income (thous. of 2000\$)	1,463,833	2,006,534	1,960,435	2,360,286	2,823,375	3.2	-0.2	3.7	3.6
Basic Industry Labor Income									
Agriculture	27,808	12,578	13,173	168	5,193	-7.6	0.5	-8.9	98.7
Ag. Serv. And Forestry	7,963	6,657	16,052	14,896	24,898	-1.8	9.2	4.5	10.8
Mining	160,476	111,560	42,163	55,805	25,372	-3.6	-9.3	-5.0	-14.6
Manufacturing	216,951	277,946	224,579	199,482	217,423	2.5	-2.1	-0.3	1.7
Transportation	87,114	106,579	94,152	111,728	116,256	2.0	-1.2	2.1	0.8
Nonresident Travel	31,873	53,419	34,829	58,188	48,244	5.3	-4.2	3.3	-3.7
Federal Gov't	110,659	150,722	141,860	147,061	173,118	3.1	-0.6	2.0	3.3

Sources: U.S.Bureau of Economic
Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System. Institute for
Tourism and Recreation Research, The
University of Montana-Missoula.

Table 3
Selected
Economic
Indicators
Central
Land
Office

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	1970-80	Annual Percent Change 1980-90	1990-00	1995-00
Population	214,890	238,074	250,584	275,944	285,863	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.7
Per Capita Income (2000\$)	15,468	19,049	20,424	21,200	23,351	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.0
Percent of MT	105.0	103.3	103.6	104.0	103.7				
Nonfarm Labor Income (thous. of 2000\$)	2,232,402	3,110,647	3,131,671	3,726,427	4,356,531	3.4	0.1	3.4	3.2
Basic Industry Labor Income									
Agriculture	329,474	98,344	206,293	139,077	105,790	-11.4	7.7	-6.5	-5.3
Ag. Serv. And Forestry	9,171	11,907	20,234	23,950	34,902	2.6	5.4	5.6	7.8
Mining	22,581	79,647	66,126	76,090	55,358	13.4	-1.8	-1.8	-6.2
Manufacturing	142,337	161,270	107,924	142,133	171,067	1.3	-3.9	4.7	3.8
Transportation	116,252	152,050	85,741	93,034	103,875	2.7	-5.6	1.9	2.2
Nonresident Travel	65,474	118,101	117,653	161,868	183,275	6.1	-0.0	4.5	2.5
Federal Gov't	367,549	406,083	452,003	456,238	482,758	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1

Sources: U.S.Bureau of Economic
Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System. Institute for
Tourism and Recreation Research, The
University of Montana-Missoula.

Table 2
Selected
Economic
Indicators
Northeast
Land
Office

	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	1970-80	Annual Percent Change 1980-90	1990-00	1995-00
Population	90,855	89,581	82,917	83,463	79,706	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9
Per Capita Income (2000\$)	15,707	16,305	18,642	19,028	20,365	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.4
Percent of MT	106.6	88.5	94.6	93.3	90.4				
Nonfarm Labor Income (thous. of 2000\$)	635,569	845,835	735,902	743,815	780,866	2.9	-1.4	0.6	1.0
Basic Industry Labor Income									
Agriculture	395,819	72,354	199,634	151,084	138,525	-15.6	10.7	-3.6	-1.7
Ag. Serv. And Forestry	6,939	6,538	10,775	12,809	16,684	-0.6	5.1	4.5	5.4
Mining	6,329	39,595	35,221	22,007	11,993	20.1	-1.2	-10.2	-11.4
Manufacturing	30,524	23,089	23,140	15,786	14,741	-2.8	0.0	-4.4	-1.4
Transportation	56,069	90,548	67,490	53,171	54,291	4.9	-2.9	-2.2	0.4
Nonresident Travel	11,086	18,571	13,679	15,751	16,486	5.3	-3.0	1.9	0.9
Federal Gov't	64,207	58,218	64,078	65,328	71,079	-1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7

Sources: U.S.Bureau of Economic
Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System. Institute for
Tourism and Recreation Research, The
University of Montana-Missoula.

Table 6
Selected
Economic
Indicators
Southern
Land
Office

							Annual Percent Change		
	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	1970-80	1980-90	1990-00	1995-00
Population	117,436	142,056	147,638	162,490	168,992	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.8
Per Capita Income (2000\$)	15,344	20,460	21,007	21,876	24,405	2.9	0.3	1.5	2.2
Percent of MT	104.1	111.0	106.5	107.3	108.4				
Nonfarm Labor Income (thous. of 2000\$)	1,230,581	2,100,952	2,019,201	2,386,938	2,805,903	5.5	-0.4	3.3	3.3
Basic Industry Labor Income									
Agriculture	163,177	40,730	62,943	33,911	30,621	-13.0	4.4	-7.0	-2.0
Ag. Serv. And Forestry	8,077	10,026	22,914	20,242	29,414	2.2	8.6	2.5	7.8
Mining	28,154	128,673	85,197	101,561	139,836	16.4	-4.0	5.1	6.6
Manufacturing	127,508	170,464	110,001	132,952	144,438	2.9	-4.3	2.8	1.7
Transportation	28,093	47,601	30,445	27,111	30,976	5.4	-4.4	0.2	2.7
Nonresident Travel	31,707	54,132	28,115	45,873	46,358	5.5	-6.3	5.1	0.2
Federal Gov't	79,951	111,726	141,324	154,898	175,075	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.5

Sources: U.S.Bureau of Economic
Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System. Institute for
Tourism and Recreation Research, The
University of Montana-Missoula.

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Helena						
TOTAL POPULATION	285.947	299.152	314.599	330.854	347.833	365.603
(THOUSANDS)						
nonfarm (2000\$)	4356.937	4874.543	5426.837	6031.102	6688.235	7400.337
PERSONAL INCOME (2000 \$)	6675.899	7492.185	8315.138	9226.090	10232.14	11342.61
PCY (2000\$)	23346.63	25044.74	26430.91	27885.68	29416.83	31024.39
Lewistown						
TOTAL POPULATION	79.729	78.045	77.427	77.038	76.827	76.759
(THOUSANDS)						
nonfarm (2000\$)	780.9301	841.0773	895.4571	955.1436	1021.023	1093.873
PERSONAL INCOME (2000 \$)	1623.319	1778.706	1887.169	2006.996	2139.766	2286.971
PCY (2000\$)	20360.46	22790.77	24373.53	26052.03	27851.75	29794.17
Miles City						
TOTAL POPULATION	48.009	47.284	47.287	47.434	47.647	47.952
(THOUSANDS)						
nonfarm (2000\$)	614.0315	691.2994	749.6756	810.4908	873.7881	939.6587
PERSONAL INCOME (2000 \$)	1005.657	1114.330	1195.929	1283.100	1376.427	1476.556
PCY (2000\$)	20947.26	23566.76	25290.86	27050.22	28888.02	30792.38
Missoula						
TOTAL POPULATION	190.216	201.85	216.04	230.708	245.88	261.605
(THOUSANDS)						
nonfarm (2000\$)	2823.635	3205.967	3625.740	4079.457	4575.769	5122.714
PERSONAL INCOME (2000 \$)	4204.704	4761.363	5428.979	6165.806	6980.874	7883.928
PCY (2000\$)	22104.89	23588.62	25129.51	26725.58	28391.38	30136.76
Billings						
TOTAL POPULATION	169.039	177.638	186.731	196.342	206.354	216.874
(THOUSANDS)						
nonfarm (2000\$)	2806.166	3110.595	3427.488	3775.578	4158.862	4582.347
PERSONAL INCOME (2000 \$)	4124.626	4581.461	5059.633	5589.857	6179.484	6837.376
PCY (2000\$)	24400.44	25791.00	27095.84	28470.00	29946.03	31526.95

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Kalispell						
TOTAL POPULATION	130.476	142.142	154.293	166.84	179.68	193.044
(THOUSANDS)						
nonfarm (2000\$)	1672.308	1928.284	2186.426	2462.842	2761.298	3085.053
PERSONAL INCOME (2000 \$)	2704.567	3119.866	3554.505	4030.761	4556.281	5138.890
PCY (2000\$)	20728.46	21948.94	23037.37	24159.44	25357.75	26620.30
Montana						
Pop	903.416	946.111	996.377	1049.216	1104.221	1161.837
nonfarm (2000\$)	13054.00	14651.76	16311.62	18114.61	20078.97	22223.98
PERSONAL INCOME (2000 \$)	20338.77	22847.91	25441.35	28302.61	31464.98	34966.33
PCY (2000\$)	22513.18	24149.29	25533.86	26975.01	28495.18	30095.73